Gazette of the United States
AND
EVENING ADVERTISER.

[No. 109 of Vol. V.] SATURDAY, April 19, 1794. [Whole No. 568.]

For Amsterdam,

The new fast-sailing, copper-bottomed SHIP
ADRIANA,
K. Fitzpatrick, Master.

BUILT of live oak and cedar and was intended for a Liverpool Trader, will sail with all convenient speed. For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply on board at Walnut street wharf, or to
THOS. & JOHN KETLAND.

N. B. Passengers will be landed in England if required.

March 6, 1794. dtf

For Norfolk & Fredericksburgh,

The Brig
LITTLE SALLY,
JOHN EARL, Master.

A staunch good vessel, will sail in a few days. For freight or passage, apply to the master on board at Chesnut street wharf, or to
JOSEPH ANTHONY & SON.

March 31. dtf

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
ANDROMACHE,
(An American bottom)
John Moore, Master.

IS a stout good vessel, about two years old, burthen 232 tons, has only made three voyages, and may be sent to sea at a small expence. She may be seen at Vine-street wharf, and the terms made known by application to
WHARTON & LEWIS.

March 21. dtf

The Profits arising from the following publication are for the benefit of the Poor.

Just published, printed by R. Aitken and Son, and sold by J. Cruikshank, W. Young T. Dobson, and the other Booksellers,

MINUTES
OF THE
Proceedings of the Committee,

Appointed on the 14th September 1793, by the Citizens of Philadelphia, the Northern Liberties, and the District of Southwark, to attend to and alleviate the sufferings of the afflicted with the Malignant Fever, prevalent in the City and its vicinity.

WITH AN APPENDIX,
CONTAINING

A list of persons admitted into the Hospital at Bush-hill, shewing the times of their admission, death and discharge.

Number of Houses, Deaths, &c. in the respective streets, alleys, and courts in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark.

A list of the Interments in the Burial grounds in the city of Philadelphia, Northern Liberties, and District of Southwark, with a meteorological account of the weather.

A summary of donations in cash and provisions, received from sundry persons and places, for the use of the poor and afflicted.

April 2. d3w

Just Imported,

In the Ship Apollo, Capt. Fitzpatrick, from Amsterdam, and now landing on Walnut-street wharf, viz.

GIN *in pipes,*
A few bales Holland Duck,
Ditto Oznaburgs,
Holland Sheeting,
Juniper Berries,
Glass Ware, viz. Tumblers and Mugs, various sizes.
Sheathing Paper,
Swedes Iron, square and flat bars,
Hair Ribband, No. 4.
Dutch Great Coats,
A quantity of Junk and Oakum, &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
THOMAS KETLAND, Jun.

The above-mentioned Ship is for Sale—should application be made within a few days; otherwise she will take freight for Amsterdam.

March 1, 1794. d—tf

TO BE SOLD,
A large elegant House,
and Lot of Ground,

IN an eligible situation,—also a Country Seat within 6 miles of the City, with 9 acres of land, or 42 acres of land and meadow, the House is not exceeded by many in the vicinity of the city, in size, or convenience.

For particulars apply to the printer.

January 23 m&th—tf

To be sold by Public Vendue,
The 19th Instant,
At the COFFEE HOUSE,
At Seven o'clock in the Evening,

By order of the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry of the United Episcopal Churches of Christ Church and St. Peter's Church in Philadelphia, the Trustees of the University, and the Managers of the Pennsylvania Hospital,

The House and Lot bequeathed

by the last Will and Testament of James Stoops deceased, in equal proportions to the above institutions, being

The House, No. 20,

Where Joseph Spencer now lives well situated for business, on the west side of Third street, about midway between Market and Arch street. It is 17 feet front upon Third street, and the lot is 132 feet deep.

The purchaser paying half the purchase money on delivery of the deed, may have twelve months credit for the remainder, on giving good security and paying interest.

THOMAS CUMPSTON,
JOHN WILCOCKS,
Committee for the Rector, Church Wardens and Vestry appointed to sell.
EDWARD FOX,
Committee for the University.
JOSEPH PASCHALL,
SAMUEL COATES,
BARTHOLOMEW WISTAR,
Committee for the Pennsylvania Hospital.

April 14. dts

The following Certificate

of the funded three per Cent Stock of the Domestic Debt of the United States standing on the books of the Treasury of the said United States, in the names of Donnald and Burton of London, merchants, and signed by Joseph Nourse, Register of said Treasury, to wit:—No. 5476, dated 24th August 1792 for 2959 dollars and 53 cents was transmitted from London in the ship Peter, Paul Hussey, master, bound for New York, and has been lost.—The Subscriber intending to apply to the Treasury of the United States to have the same renewed, desires all persons who are interested in the said certificate, to make their objections thereto, if any they have.

Francis Macy.

Philad. March 27. d6w

In the Name of the French Republic.

EVERY Frenchman is forbid to violate the Neutrality of the United States. All commissions or authorizations tending to infringe that neutrality, are revoked, and are to be returned to the Agents of the French Republic.

Philadelphia, Ventose 16th, second year of the French Republic, one and indivisible (March 6th, 1794, o. s.)

The Minister Plenipotentiary of the French Republic. JH. FAUCHET.

The Editors of newspapers within the United States, are requested to republish the oregoing notice. *d*

Concluding Sales.

THE Subscriber having entered into Copartnership with Mr. John Bartholomew in the business of Sugar Refining, will dispose of the

Remaining Stock on hand
CONSISTING OF
Silver, Plated, & Japan Wares, Plated Coach & Saddle Furniture, &c. &c.
By Wholesale at Prime Cost for Cash.

John Dorsey,
No. 22, North 3d street.

April 12. tuth&s6w

Samuel Coates,

At his Store, No. 82, South Front street,
HATH FOR SALE,
94 *Barrels*
New England Beef,

29 barrels liver oil,
25 barrels Cider,
92 boxes of Candles,
1500 pair of men's leather shoes
642 bushels of Barley
A quantity of Tow Linen
Ditto, of New-England Soal leather
40 bags of excellent corton
4 boxes of Chocolate
3000 wt. of Allspice
100 cases of the best Holland gin.

April 1. *cod2w

The Public are cautioned to

beware of counterfeited Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States, and Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America, several of which have appeared in circulation within a few days past; they are a good general imitation of the genuine Bills, but may be distinguished by the following

MARKS.

Five Dollar Bills of the Bank of the United States.

ALL that have appeared have the letter F. for their Alphabetical Mark.

The Texture of the Paper is thicker and whiter and it takes the ink more freely than the genuine paper.

The O. in the word Company is smaller than the M. and other letters of that word, so that a line extended from the top of the O, to touch the top of the M. would extend considerably above the range of the whole word.

In the word United the letters are narrower and closer together than the rest of the bill.

The *i* and *s* in the word promise are not parallel, the *s* inclining much more forward than the *i*.

The engraving is badly executed, the strokes of all the Letters are stronger and the device in the margin particularly is much coarser and appears darker than in the true bills. Some of the counterfeits bear date in 1791—Whereas the Bank was not in operation till December, and no five dollar bills were issued in that year.

Twenty Dollar Bills of the Bank of North America.

ALL that have appeared have the letter B. for their alphabetical mark.

They are printed on a paper nearly similar to that of the counterfeit Five Dollar Notes above described; the engraving is better executed, and they approach nearer to the appearance of the genuine bills.

The fine ruled lines through the word *Twenty*, in the body of the bill, are in number thirteen in the genuine bills, and but twelve in the counterfeits.

The word *Company* is much like the same word in the Five Dollar Bills as described above; the *o* being less than the *m*, and others following.

There is no stroke to the *t* in the word *North* whereas in the genuine bills the stroke is well defined.

The letters *ent* in the word *Twenty*, to the left hand at the bottom, do not come down to the line, but are so cut as to give an irregular appearance to the word, the *Tw* and they going below them.

The Signature J Nixon, has the appearance of being written with lamp-black and oil, and differs from the other inks used in printing the bills and the cashier's signature.

It is supposed these forgeries were committed in some of the Southern States, as all the counterfeits that have appeared, have come from thense, and two persons have been apprehended in Virginia, on suspicion of being the authors of them.

The reward of *ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS* will be paid to any Person or Persons who shall discover and prosecute to conviction the several offenders of the following descriptions or any of them, viz.

The person or persons, who manufactured the paper on which the Bills are printed.

The person or persons, who engraved the plates.

The printer or printers, of the bills.

Every person who has acted as a principal in any other way, in the counterfeiting and uttering the said bills.

THOMAS WILLING, President of the Bank United States.
JOHN NIXON, President of the Bank of North America.
By order of the Committees of the Respective Boards.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1794. dtf

Excellent CLARET,

In hogsheads and in cases of 50 bottles each.
ALSO,
A few cases Champaigne Wine;
MADEIRA,
In pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
FOR SALE BY
JOHN VAUGHAN,
No. 111, South Front street.

Jan. 2, 1794. dtf

FOR SALE,
BY MATHEW CAREY, No. 118, Market-Street,
An Essay on Slavery,

Designed to exhibit in a new point of view its effects on *morals, industry,* and the *peace of society.* Some facts and calculations are offered to prove the labor of *freemen* to be much more *productive* than that of *slaves*; that countries are rich, powerful and happy, in proportion as the laboring people enjoy the fruits of their own labor; and hence the necessary conclusion, that slavery is *impolitic* as well as *unjust.*

PRICE 25 Cents. dtf

February 15.

For the GAZETTE *of the* UNITED STATES

MR. FENNO,

The excellence of a free government is that the citizens stand on a fair footing of *equality.* A writer in Mr. Bache's paper of Wednesday, vindicates the establishment of clubs, and fairly avows that they will have influence and ought to have it. This is bold, but is it discreet, gentlemen clubbists?

You meet then to gain *influence*—What becomes of other men not members of your club? *You* have influence which they have not—of course your influence is against *equal* right.—You are aristocrats—a *privileged* order, not by law, or by the free consent of others, but by your own usurpation and intrigue—You are conspirators against the equal rights of your fellow citizens.

Two hundred men by clubbing together, can set at nought the vote of a citizen who minds his own business and joins no dark meetings—They can over-rule the votes of two hundred dispersed citizens, who, not concerting together, how they shall vote, in fact lose their suffrages.

They are thus disfranchised by the club—Is this right? Is the bluster of the club about liberty and equality consistent with either? On the contrary is it not the summit of impudence thus to conspire against liberty and equality, and at the same time to affect a zeal in the cause of both—The people of America are not so base and ignorant as to be duped by this shallow and impudent Hypocrify.

L. E.

UNITED STATES.

CHARLESTON, April 1.

Extract of a letter from Savannah dated March 29.

Yesterday afternoon the Industry Capt. Carvaut, arrived in the river with a Spanish prize, having about 4000 doubloons, some cocoa, Malaga wine and dry goods, with 50 Spanish soldiers, The prize proves to be a brig from Carthagena to the Havannah, a King's packet, mounting 8 nine pounders. The Industry has also taken an English ship, called the Lord Middleton, bound to New-York, with 56 hogsheads of rum, which was ransomed; also, two or three other Spanish and English vessels.

The following is an estimate of the cargo of the Spanish prize sent into Savannah, received by a gentleman just arived from thence:

	dollars
3,400 doubloons	51,000
3,000 dollars	3,000
18 bars of gold, valued at	30,000
Cocoa valued at	20,000

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,
Monday, March 31.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act transferring for a limited time, the jurisdiction of suits and offences, from the district to the circuit court of New-Hampshire, and assigning certain duties, in respect to invalid pensions, to the attorney of the said district," was read the third time.

Resolved, That this bill pass.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the House of Representatives with the concurrence of the Senate in this bill.

The bill, sent from the House of Representatives for concurrence, entitled, "an act to provide for placing buoys on certain rocks off the harbor of New-London, and in Providence river," was read the third time.

Resolved, That this bill pass with amendments.

Ordered, That the Secretary desire the concurrence of the House of Representatives in the amendments to this bill.

Mr. Burr from the committee, to whom was referred the message from the President of the United States, of the 28th instant, reported a resolution to carry into more compleat effect, the resolution directing an embargo; which was read—

Reſolved, That this reſolution paſs.

Ordered, That the Secretary deſire the concurrence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in this reſolution.

A meſſage from the Houſe of Repreſentatives by Mr. Lambert in the abſence of Mr. Beckley their clerk detained by ſickneſs.

"Mr. Preſident—The Houſe of Repreſentatives do not concur in the reſolution ſent from the Senate, to carry into more complete effect the reſolution directing an embargo.

"They have paſſed "A reſolution to carry into more complete effect the reſolution directing an embargo; in which they deſire the concurrence of the Senate."

And he withdrew.

The Senate proceeded to the conſideration of the laſt mentioned reſolution, ſent from the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence.

Reſolved, That the Senate concur therein.

Ordered, That the Secretary acquaint the Houſe of Repreſentatives with the concurrence of the Senate in this reſolution.

The bill to make proviſion for the widow and orphan children of Robert Forſyth, who was killed in the ſervice of the United States, was read the third time.

On motion.

It was agreed to amend the bill by inſerting "two thouſand" in lieu of "one thouſand dollars."

On the queſtion, ſhall this bill paſs?

It paſſed in the affirmative—Yeas 13—Nays 8.

The yeas and nays being required by one-fifth of the Senators preſent.

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, are Meſſrs. Bradford, Burr, Butler, Cabot, Gunn, Hawkins, Jackſon, Izard, King, Martin, Monroe, Morris and Taylor.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, are, Meſſrs. Bradley, Brown, Ellſworth, Frelinghuyſen, Langdon, Livermore, Robinſon and Strong.

So it was

Reſolved, That this bill paſs, that it be engroſſed, and that the title thereof be, "An act to make proviſion for the widow and orphan children of Robert Forſyth who was killed in the ſervice of the United States."

Ordered, That the Secretary deſire the concurrence of the Houſe of Repreſentatives in this bill.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Congreſs of the United States.

Houſe of Repreſentatives

Thurſday, April 14.

Mr. Swift's obſervations upon the reſolution introduced by Mr. Clark, to prohibit the importation of the manufactures of Great Britain and Ireland, till ſatisfaction ſhould be made for the ſpoliations on our commerce—for the negroes carried away contrary to the treaty of peace—and till the weſtern poſts be given up.

[CONCLUDED.]

Mr. SWIFT obſerved, that while he conſidered negociation to be attended to by all nations—he had particular reaſons to wiſh that it might be adopted by the United States—He wiſhed that this Republic might eſtabliſh and act upon a principle which was calculated to bring national diſputes to an amicable accommodation and prevent the calamities of war.

Mr. S. then remrrked upon ſome particular objections to the reſolutions—He ſaid that the ſurrender of the weſtern poſts and payment for negroes carried away contrary to the treaty of peace was a ſubject of controverſy that had no connection with and ought not to be connected with the ſpoliations committed on our commerce; and was calculated not only to prevent the obtaining of that compenſation to which our merchants were entitled but to cut off forever all commercial intercourſe with Great Britain. It is a well known fact, that Great Britain has charged the United States with being guilty of the firſt infraction of the treaty and that the United States have retorted the charge. While they ſeriouſly believed, that we were the firſt violators of the treaty—what would they ſay to an act of the legiſlature which renounced all connection with them, unleſs they would fulfil the terms of a treaty which they conſidered themſelves to be diſcharged from, by our firſt violation? Could it be expected, that they would comply with terms ſo haughty and inſolent? Could any perſon ſuppoſe that the proud nation of Great Britain, would humble themſelves before us in this manner? Would they not conſider their national honor to be affected, and abandon all connection with us before they would ſubmit to terms ſo humiliating and degrading?

Mr. S. remarked, that he did not mean to ſay, that the United States firſt infringed the treaty—for the purpoſe of his argument, it was ſufficient to ſay,—that Great Britain thought ſo, and ſuch being her impreſſion the ſame conſequences would follow as if ſuch was the fact—And the diſpute reſpecting the weſtern poſts, which could be of but little importance to this country, might forever interrupt a commerce which was of the greateſt importance. He did not think that the weſtern poſts were worth ſo great a ſacrifice.

If this reſolution be adopted, we cannot recede in honor unleſs there be a compliance with every article. It may then happen that a diſpute reſpecting ſome trifling ſubjects may prevent a reſtoration of that commerce which will be of great and important value: But if we do not in the firſt inſtance give them our ultimatum we may diſcover the terms on which they will negociate, and then it will be in our power without any embarraſſment from an antecedent law to conſider what is beſt to be done, and make any conceſſion that our intereſt requires and which is compatible with honor.

If Great Britain ſhould be diſpoſed to negotiate and comply with the conditions we offer, ſuch is the nature, variety and extent of our diſputes, that the diſcuſſion and adjuſtment of them would require ſo great a length of time, that the loſs ariſing from the interruption of our commerce during that period, would be of greater conſequenee than the objects of diſpute—For if this meaſure be adopted we muſt expect a total interruption of all commerce with all parts of the Britiſh dominions, as relative to exports as well as imports, for tho' the reſolution only contemplated the prohibition of manufactures from Great Britain and Ireland—yet, we might be ſatisfied, that Great Britain would not give us a trade that was profitable only to ourſelves.

Mr. S. obſerved that we ought to conſider that if this propoſition ſhould be adopted what great alterations would take place in the value of property; foreign articles would riſe, and domeſtic—fall. An immenſe profit would accrue to the owners on the ſpring goods which might arrive before it was intended that the act ſhould commence its operation. There could be no doubt but that in a ſhort time a variation in the value of property contrary to the intereſt of this country would take place to a far greater amount than all the ſpoliations which had been committed on our commerce. Merchants who had large quantities of goods on hand, would profit by the meaſure, and the agricultural part of the community would be obliged to ſuſtain the loſs.

It had been ſuggeſted that the people were anxious for the meaſure. It was probable, that ſome, who had a particular intereſt to ſerve, by the interruption of trade, were in favor of it; but the moſt conſiderate part of the community, were by no means of that ſentiment. But let the popular opinion be what it would, too much had been ſaid about it. We are not to be influenced by ſuch conſiderations, but are only to regard the public welfare. That we ought to guard againſt all popular influence as being of the moſt dangerous tendency——That there was no danger to be apprehended from the government—that it had not the power, and had never ſhewn any diſpoſition to encroach upon or oppreſs the people—that the only danger that exiſts is from the encroachment of the people on the government, and if the government ever does fall, it will be owing to the too great prevalence of a local popular influence, which does not ſpeak the general ſenſe of all the community.

But if this reſolution ſhould be rejected and a negociation purſued, it will be accompanied with an implied declaration that if it fails, the United States will take proper ſteps to obtain redreſs which will have all the influence to enforce and facilitate a negociation that can be derived from this meaſure, unembarraſſed with any of the inconveniencies. If the negociation ſhould fail we can have recourſe to this meaſure with the ſame efficacy then, as now, and it will produce the effects—for our commerce muſt be as important to Great Britain at the end of ſix months as now.

It had been ſuggeſted that the oppoſers of the reſolution were under Britiſh influence and intereſt. Mr. Swift did not intimate that any gentleman of the committee had thrown out that idea, but he ſaid it was a popular opinion, and very prevalent. He remarked that the charge was unjuſt, cruel and unfounded—that for himſelf, he felt no influence—he ſtood on American ground, and was influenced only by American feelings. He did not advocate any commercial connection with Great Britain from any regard to that nation, but merely from a regard to his own country, whoſe intereſt he conceived to be promoted by that connection. He remarked, that ſome, who were conſidered as Britiſh agents, had boaſted of their influence in the legiſlature. He declared that no ſuch influence exiſted—and that he moſt heartily deſpiſed thoſe perſons, who had the effrontery to pretend that it did exiſt.

Mr. Swift remarked, that a popular opinion in ſome parts of the Union had been prevailing, that many of the Repreſentatives in Congreſs were under ſuch an influence ariſing from the funding ſyſtem, that they dared not adopt meaſures neceſſary for the public defence for fear the intereſt of the national debt ſhould remain unpaid. He ſaid that a moſt unreaſonable and unfounded jealouſy reſpecting the funding ſyſtem exiſted among the people; that he was ſatisfied, during the time he had held his preſent office, that no meaſure had been influenced by an excluſive regard to the public debt; that he had never owned a farthing in the public funds—but he conſidered that let whatever events take place, the national debt muſt be paid; that if it were neceſſary he would vote for a land tax for that purpoſe, for he conſidered the faith of the government pledged for the payment of that debt, and he would never violate the national faith; ſuch being the ſecurity of the debt, none of the holders had any reaſon to apprehend a failure of payment, and therefore none of the committee could be influenced by an apprehenſion of the failure of payment.

Mr. Swift ſaid that we ought to conſider the tendency of this meaſure to a war. Many of the friends of it had denied this, and declared that they conſidered it to be a peaceful meaſure—but will all ſay this?

A gentleman from New-Jerſey (Mr. Dayton) has ſaid that he is in favor of it—becauſe he conſiders it to be a ſtepping ſtone to the threſhold of ſequeſtration. Mr. Swift ſaid that he reſpected the virtues and the talents of that gentleman; he believed his integrity to be unimpeachable, and that he acted from the pureſt motives—that he did not wiſh to wound his feelings, but that he was bound in duty to expreſs his ſentiments reſpecting any propoſition he ſhould make; he conſidered the propoſition of ſequeſtration as connected with this meaſure by what the gentleman himſelf had ſaid, and from thence he derived an argument againſt it: He had ſaid that this reſolution was the ſtepping ſtone of ſequeſtration; if that be true, Mr. Swift ſaid he ſhould ſtep on this ſtone with horror and indignation; he ſhould conſider it to be the ſtep ſtone to the temple of infamy, wretchedneſs and ruin; he conſidered that it would not only involve his country in diſgrace, but in all the calamities of a war.

He ſaid that gentlemen ought to unfold the whole ſyſtem of their meaſures with their object and deſign, and not deceive people into meaſures which they would reprobate if they knew the conſequences; that he believed while there were gentlemen who had nothing but peace in view, that there were many who intended to defeat a negociation, to diſſolve our commercial connection with Great Britain forever, and who were willing to plunge us into a war with that nation. If gentlemen had not that deſign, let them come forword and declare it; but while there was reaſon to ſuſpect ſuch a deſign, the gentlemen who were in favor of the reſolution under conſideration, but intended nothing more, ought to be cautious how they adopted a meaſure that would lead to the moſt miſchievous conſequences.

On a full conſideration of the ſubject, Mr. Swift ſaid that he was convinced that this meaſure would lead to a war; but if a fair negociation ſhould be attempted, he had no doubt but that all controverſies might be ſettled, ample ſatisfaction obtained, commerce reſtored, and that our country would continue to flouriſh and proſper.

April 17.

A reſolution propoſed ſome days ſince for the continuation of the embargo, was taken up in committee of the whole, Mr. Sherburne in the chair.

Mr. Lee made a motion for excepting foreign bottoms from the operation of the embargo.

This motion was ſupported chiefly upon the grounds; that the agricultural intereſt ſuffers by a general embargo; that the chief intention of the embargo is to keep American navigation from the graſp of rapacity, and this end will be as fully anſwered under the operation of the amendment.

Againſt it, it was urged, that the diſtinction will excite a jealouſy in the breaſt of our citizens—will tend to deprive us of our ſeamen, who will engage, for the want of domeſtic employment, on board of foreign veſſels, and alſo ſtrip us of ſome portion of our veſſels, by rendering foreign bottoms much more valuable than American. It was alſo ſaid, that one object of the embargo will be fruſtrated by the amendment—the faſting of the Britiſh Iſlands. Such a diſcrimination, will render an embargo inſtead of an act calculated to repel an agggreſſion and prevent future injury, an encouragement to inſult, by encouraging foreign trade in preference to American. The amendment was loſt.

Another amendment was propoſed to enable merchants, under certain reſtrictions, to ſend diſpatch boats to the Weſt Indies, in order to comply with the forms requiſite to lodge, within the limited time, appeals from the Admiralty courts of the Britiſh iſlands. Several attempts were made to guard the proviſion ſo that it ſhould not be a means of evading the embargo. This appeared, finally, not to have been done to the ſatiſfaction of a majority, and upon its being ſuggeſted that the renewal of the general embargo reſolution was a meaſure that did not admit of delay, and that the proviſion propoſed might be conſidered at another time ſeparately—The queſtion was taken and the amendment loſt.

The original reſolution was agreed to by a very large majority, and reported to the houſe, where it was immediately taken up.

It was ſuggeſted, that Sweden by treaty is poſitively exempted fom the operation of embargoes, and that if this be the caſe, France, Holland, &c. who have by treaty the privileges of the moſt favored nations, are alſo exempt, and they ſhould be poſitively exempted in the reſolution.

It was anſwered, that treaties are the ſupreme law of the land; and cannot claſh with a reſolution of Congreſs. However, it was conceived, that the proviſion in the Swediſh treaty is not altogether clear, and at any rate can only entitle them to carry away their veſſels, but not to export our produce againſt our will—for in that caſe our every attempt to lay an embargo might be baffled by thoſe foreign nations

A proviſo, however, was adopted, expreſsly excepting from the operation of the embargo nations exempted by treaty.

Another proviſo was then adopted, to enable merchants to ſend diſpatch-boats to any of the Weſt-India iſlands, for the purpoſe ſtated above. The reſolution was then carried—the 25th May being the term limited for the operation of the embargo.

The committee of ways and means reported, and after ſome further buſineſs the houſe adjourned.

April 18.

The report of the committee of the whole on Mr. Clark's reſolution for a non-importation of Britiſh goods was called up.

After much debate the queſtion on taking the report up was put, and the yeas and nays being called for were as follows:

AYES.

Meſſrs. Armſtrong, Bailey, Baldwin, Beatty, Blount, Carnes, Chriſtie, Claibourne, Clark, Coles, Dayton, Dearborn, Dent, Findley, Giles, Gilleſpie, Greenup, Gregg, Griffin, Grove, Hancock, Harriſon, Heath, Hunter, Irwin, Locke, Lyman, Macon, Madiſon, M'Dowell, Mebane, Montgomery, Moore, P. Muhlenberg, Nevil, New, Nicholas, Orr, Page, Parker, Pickens, Preſton, Rutherford, Scott, Sherbourne, V. Cortland, Venable, Walker, Williams, Winn, Winſton, Smilie, J. Smith, I. Smith, S. Smith, Sprigg, Treadwell,—57.

NOES.

Meſſrs. Ames, Boudinot, S. Bourne, B. Bourne, Cadwallader, Cobb, Coffin, Coit, Dexter, Fitzſimons, Forreſt, Foſter, Gilbert, Gilman, Glen, Goodhue, Gordon, Hartley, Heiſter, Hillhouſe, Hindman, Holten, Kittera, Learned, Lee, Malbone, Murray, Niles, Sedgwick, W. Smith, Swift, Talbot, Thatcher, Tracy, Trumbull, Van Allen, Van Caaſ-

beck, P. Wadſworth, J. Wadſworth, Ward, Watts, Wingate—42.

Mr. Beatty then propoſed an amendment to the reſolution as reported, which modifies it ſo as to provide that the intercourſe ſhall be reſtored when the treaty is fulfilled and reparation for the injuries ſuffered by our navigation is made to the ſatisfaction of the executive.

This, after ſome debate, was withdrawn to give way to an amendment from Mr. Madiſon which will make the propoſition read in ſubſtance as follows:

"Whereas the injuries ſuffered and likely to be ſuffered by the United States, from a violation of our neutral rights and commercial intereſts on the part of Great Britain, and alſo from a failure in the execution of the 7th article of the treaty of peace make it expedient that our commercial intercourſe with that nation ſhould not remain as extenſive as it now is, therefore reſolved, that from the day of next our commercial intercourſe with that nation be ſuſpended."

The chief difference between this propoſition and the original reſolution is, that in this it is not ſpecified on what conditions the intercourſe ſhall be reſtored; leaving, therefore, to a future legiſlature, when they are ſatisfied with the reparation which negociation may procure from Great Britain, to renew our commercial relations with that country.

The oppoſers of the original reſolution aſked for time to conſider the amendment, and it was ordered to be printed.

The Senate agreed to the reſolution continuing the embargo, after ſtriking out the proviſos. The houſe concurred in this and the reſolution which authoriſes the continuation of the embargo till the 25th of May, under the regulations now in force, which was ſigned by the ſpeaker.

Adjourned till Monday.

Foreign Intelligence.

PARIS, January 7.

A letter from Breſt of the 1ſt inſt. gives the following deſcription of the Naval Force in that Harbor:—Never was there, under the Ancient Government, in the Road of Breſt, ſo well diſpoſed and impoſing a Squadron; police and ſubordination prevail among the ſailors; the officers diſplay energy and firmneſs; and all burn with deſire of making the Engliſh dance the *Carmagnole;* they all burn with a deſire of waſhing away, in the blood of Pitt, the affront gives to the Arms of the Free Frenchmen at Toulon. Twenty five Republican ſhips wait the ſignal, to go to ſtrike down the FOES of LIBERTY, even on the BANKS of the THAMES.

AMERICA.

ST. JOHN'S, (Antigua) March 17.

For want of room we have not been able to lay before the Public this day, the debate in Parliament, but ſuch of them as may not be in the mean time publiſhed, will appear in our next, and we are happy to find that the Addreſs to his majeſty for his moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne, was carried by 97 againſt 12 in the houſe of lords, and 277 againſt 59 in the houſe of commons. This decided majority it is moſt likely will prevail during the preſent ſeſſion, which will enable the miniſter to carry into effect with little difficulty, ſuch meaſures as he may think moſt for the honor benefit and advantage of his majeſty and his dominions.

UNITED STATES.

PITTSBURG, April 12.

Accounts from Cincinati, of the 15th of March, inform us, that on the 4th, about 9 miles on this ſide Fort Hamilton, 2 waggons one of them loaded with merchandize, belonging to Meſſrs. Smith and Findley, the other with quarter-maſter ſtores, were attacked by a party of Indians, the waggoners were both killed, the teams captured, the waggons ſet on fire, and together with their loading, entirely conſumed. Mr. Traverſe, owner of the waggons, was moſt inhumanly butchered.

PHILADELPHIA,
APRIL 19.

The Senate of the United States, this day concurred in the Preſident's nomination of JOHN JAY AS ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY to the Court of Great Britain. Ayes 18—Noes 8—which we hear were as follow:

Thoſe who voted in the affirmative, Meſſrs. Langdon, Livermore, Strong, Cabot, Bradford, Foſter, Ellſworth, Bradley, King, Rutherfurd, Frelinhuyſen, Morris, Vining, Henry, Potts, Izard, Gunn, Jackſon—18.

Thoſe who voted in the negative, Meſſrs. Burr, Taylor, Monroe, Edwards, Brown, Hawkins, Martin, Butler—8.

By Boſton dapers it appears probable that Mr. S. Adams, the preſent Lieut. of Gov. of that ſtate, will be elected Governor for the current year, by nearly two thirds of the votes of the people.

Ledyard's Travels, ſo much enquired after, are ſpeedily to iſſue from the preſs—Mr. PHILIP FRENEAU the editor and printer.

"*Greenfield Hill*" a poem by the *Rev. Dr. Dwight*, will ſpeedily be publiſhed.—The writer is well known, and the primary intention of this work is to engage the readers' attention to ſeveral of the moſt important intereſts of mankind, and eſpecially to the ſtate of ſociety in the United States.

Extract of a letter from New York dated April 18.

"You have no doubt heard of the arrival of Gen. Rochambeau at Rhode Iſland. He capitulated on condition he ſhould be ſent to America. He came in an Iriſh tranſport from Martinique, with ſeveral French officers, convoyed by the Veſuvius bomb ſhip.

SIR,

WE have the pleaſure to incloſe you a draft for nine hundred forty one dolls. being the profit of one night's performance at our Theatre, the 24th March laſt, in aid of the fund for the relief of citizens of Philadelphia in captivity at Algiers.

A further ſubſcription by the individual members of the company is on foot, and when compleated will be forwarded to you.

We have the honor to be
with the greateſt reſpect Sir,
your obedient humble ſervants.
WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

Phila. 9th April, 1794.
John Barclay, Eſq.

The ſum of two hundred and fifty ſix pounds two ſhillings and ſixpence ſterling, was the amount of the benefit night at the Theatre in Charleſton, (S. C.) for the American Captives in Algiers, which ſum was depoſited by Meſſrs. WEST and BIGNAL, in the Treaſury of that ſtate.

Was married on Thurſday evening laſt, by the Reverend Doctor Green, Mr. Robert M'Kean, merchant, to Miſs Ann Smith, daughter of William Smith, Eſq. all of this city.

An Ordinance for the making compenſation for the ſervices of the Mayor of the city of Philadelphia.

WHEREAS the office of Mayor of the city of Philadelphia has become of great importance to the welfare of the city, in preſerving the peace and good order of the ſame, as well as in ſuperintending the due execution of the ſeveral departments neceſſary in the various regulations of the ſaid city, whereby the duties of ſaid office are ſo increaſed that in the diligent and uſeful diſcharge of the ſaid appointment, the time and attention of the ſaid magiſtrate is fully engroſſed. And whereas the fees of the ſaid office of Mayor vary very materially in different years, yet at the higheſt rate are in no manner competent, but are wholly inadequate to the laborious and extraordinary ſervices required in the execution of the ſaid office; and it is but juſt & reaſonable that compenſation ſhould be made for ſuch ſervices, not reſting in the uncertainty of perquiſites.

Be it ordained and enacted by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Citizens of Philadelphia in common council aſſembled, That from and after the 15th day of April in this preſent year, it ſhall and may be lawful for the Mayor of the city, for the time being, at four quarterly periods in each year, to preſent to the Treaſurer of this corporation a certificate under his hand, ſpecifying and declaring the amount of all the fees of every deſcription and kind, which he ſhall have received as Mayor of the city of Philadelphia, in the quarter next proceeding, ſuch certificates being preſented, and the Treaſurer is hereby authorized and required upon receiving from the Mayor a certificate as above deſcribed, to pay into his hands, for his uſe, as much money as when added to the ſum which may be mentioned in ſuch certificate, will amount to the ſum of one hundred and fifty ponnds: and the treaſurer is directed to take from the Mayor, receipts for ſuch ſums as he ſhall pay him under this act: and he ſhall be allowed for the ſame in his accounts with this corporation; which allowance ſhall be in full compenſation of the perſonal ſervices of the Mayor, and all other charges and expences incident to the ſaid office.

Be it further enacted and ordained by the authority aforeſaid, That this ordinance ſhall continue in force during the term of three years, from and after the 15th day of April inſtant, and no longer.

Enacted into an ordinance at Philadelphia, on Thurſday the tenth
L. S. day of April, Anno Domini one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four.

MATTH: CLARKSON, Mayor.
ROBERT HENRY DUNKIN,
Clerk of the Corporation.

By this Day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, April 20.

SURRENDER *of* FORT BOURBON.

By a gentleman this moment arrived from Newport, (R. I.) we hear that Gen. Rochambeau and his ſuite have actually arrived at that place in the Veſuvius and Britannia.—Fort Bourbon ſurrendered on the 23d of March, having been diſtreſſed for water after the taking of Fort Louis on the 21ſt, by the breaking of the water conduits. The garriſon conſiſting of about 1000 ſoldiers are ſent to Europe. We apprehend this news to be authentic.

Extract of a letter from Newport (R. I.) to a merchant in this city, dated April 16th.

"Laſt evening arrived here a Britiſh Sloop of War and a Tranſport, which brought General ROCHAMBEAU and his Suite from Martinico, which was given up the 23d March. When the ſhips left Martinico, the Britiſh troops were embarking for Gaudalonpe."

By the Captain who came in the above ſloop of war as a pilot, we are informed that there were about 50 American veſſels in the harbor; the men belonging thereto, were, agreeably to aſſurances of Sir John Jervis, to have been liberated on his getting poſſeſſion; but were priſoners on board of a priſon-ſhip when the ſloop of war ſailed. And that the maſts and rigging of the American veſſels lying there were entirely cut down. [This information is given by the Captain from Newport, who heard it from the one above mentioned.]

Extract of a letter from Newport, dated April 15, 1794.

"Two ſhips carrying the enſigns of ſlavery from Martinique, with General Rochambeau and his family on board, who gave up Fort Bourbon on 23d March, on condition that himſelf and family ſhould be ſent to this port, and the remainder of the garriſon ſent to France, which was ſo ſmall that five ſhips carried them all. We are told by the captain of one of the ſhips, that General Rochambeau held the garriſon as long as his powder laſted."

The Preſident of the United States has appointed Joſiah Tattnall, Eſq. federal marſhal for the diſtrict of Georgia, in the room of Robt. Forſyth, Eſq. deceaſed.

City and County of New-York, ſſ.

BEFORE me Richard Varick, Eſq. Mayor of the city of New-Yerk, perſonally appeared James Tracy, late maſter of the brig Falmouth, from New-London, being duly ſworn, depoſeth and ſaith, that he was captured at ſea on the 10th Feb. laſt, bound from Point-Petre to New-London, by the three maſted ſchooner called the Experiment of Bermuda, Daniel Morgan, maſter, mounting 10 guns, was carried into Montſerat, and on the ſixth day of March was condemned, veſſel and cargo; the whole being American property. That the following was in ſubſtance the converſation that paſſed on that occaſion between the deponant, and Thomas Harcum, the judge: This deponant aſked the judge upon what principle he condemned the ſaid veſſel and cargo, as it was proved to be wholly American property? The judge anſwered it was on that very principle of its being American property, and that he expected every day to hear of a formal declaration of war by G. B. againſt America, and that his eſtate was all planted with Caſada for bread, as he expected no more flour from America.

This deponent further ſaith, that he produced the inſtructions of the 8th January, upon which the judge declared that he had private inſtructions under which he acted. And that he acted as an honeſt man in obeying his orders punctually in condemning the veſſels as they came to trial, and that the other judges would condemn the American veſſels although they at preſent delayed the judgment, fearing the threatening vengeance of the Americans.

This deponent further ſaith, that on his paſſage to St. Euſtatia, he ſaw a ſhip ſtanding in for St. Kitts, with the American flag reverſed, aud the Engliſh colors over them. That this deponent was threatened with confinement, for his ſpirited conduct before the judge, but the attorney obſerved he was a priſoner of war, and ought to be liberated, upon which the judge gave this deponent a ſevere reprimand, and told him, he ſhould be taken up for High Treaſon if he made uſe of expreſſions inſulting his majeſty's judge, and further this deponent ſaith not.

JAMES TRACY.

Sworn this 17th day of April, 1794, before Richard Varick, Mayor.

BALTIMORE, April 17.

Yeſterday afternoon arrived here, the ſchooner Sincerity, Simon White, maſter, in 17 days from St. Euſtatius, with whom came paſſengers, Fulivar Skipwith, Eſq. late conſul to the French windward Iſlands, ſome other gentlemen, and a number of maſters of veſſels who had beed captured by the Britiſh.

It is with concern we inform the public, that Gen. Rochambeau, after an heroic defence of Fort de la Convention, for 5 weeks, was obliged to ſurrender that important fortreſs, about the 23d of laſt month, to a force ſo vaſtly ſuperior, as entitles him to the higheſt encomiums for his gallant reſiſtance.

Important Intelligence.

A Handbill publiſhed this afternoon by the Editor of the General Advertiſer, informs that the French Sloop of War l'Eveillee, arrived at Norfolk the 15th inſt. which left Rochfort the latter end of February, and brings intelligence of the retaking of Valenciennes, & Fort Louis—the Auſtrian & Pruſſian garriſons priſoners of war—alſo that Conde had ſurrendered—that the French were within a few miles of Mentz.

That the French Republic have 55 ſhips of the line ready for ſea, from 74 to 130 guns—that it was reported a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities between France and Spain had taken place for 3 months—and that the rebellion of Vendee was finally quelled.

When the hand-bill went to preſs the Miniſter of France had not received his diſpatches.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Ship India, Aſhmead, Calcutta, 3 months 7 days
Brig Fair American, Angus, Antigua, 21
Molly, Lillibridge, Barbadoes, 25
Sloop Morning Star, Wharton, Virginia, 7

By the India, Captain aſhmead from Calcutta, papers are received, which inform, that Bencoolen was taken by the French—and that the ſhip Canton of this port, was captured by a French privateer, called the Dumourier, and carried into the Iſle of France, on ſuſpicion of having Engliſh property on board.

We hear a ſloop is arrived at Fort Miffliin, from Antigua, being another of the veſſels lately releaſed here.

☞ *The Addreſs to Miſs——, is too incorrect for publication.*

☞ The Addreſs to "*The Obſerver*," was prepared for this day's Gazette, but unvoidably omitted for want of room.

A FEW POUNDS
OF
VANILLA,
FOR SALE BY
Louis Oſmont.
April 19. d3t.

(NO. 60)

Diſtrict of Pennſylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered that on the twelfth day of April in the eighteenth year of the Independence of the United States of America, Benjamin Davies of the ſaid diſtrict hath depoſited in this office the title of a map, the right whereof he claims as proprietor, in the words following, to wit;

"A Ground Plan of the City and Suburbs of Philadelphia, taken from actual ſurvey; containing an exact deſcription of all the ſquares, ſtreets and alleys in the City and Liberties; of the ſituation of all the principal public buildings; of the rivulets, and as much of the Canal as lies within the compaſs of the draft, by H. P. Folie: publiſhed by the Proprietor, Benjamin Davies."

In conformity to the act of the Congreſs of the United States, entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by ſecuring the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of ſuch copies, during the times therein mentioned.

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Diſtrict of Pennſylvania.
April 9. w&saw

NEW THEATRE.
ON MONDAY EVENING,
April 21.
Will be performed,
An Hiſtorical TRAGEDY, written by Shakeſpeare, called
King Richard III.
To which will be added,
A COMIC OPERA
called
The Son-in-Law.

☞ Thoſe perſons who undertake to cut timber or wood of any kind whatever. from any lands of the real eſtate of the late Richard Stockton Eſq. deceaſed, in the weſtern precinct of the county of Somerſet in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, under a pretence of a right to cut on lands adjacent, are requeſted to deſiſt from ſo doing, or they will be proceeded againſt in ſuch manner as may prove troubleſome and expenſive to themſelves.

April 16. *w&s2w

ADVERTISEMENT.

SALES at NEW-YORK, by A. L. BLEECKER & SONS,

On Thurſday the 15th May next at Twelve o'clock at the Tontine Coffee Houſe,

THE FOLLOWING

Tracts of Land,

In Watkins and Flint's purchaſe, in the county of Tioga, ſtate of New York.

The			containing acres
Southweſt quar. of	Township	No. 2,	9,424
Northweſt do.	do.	4,	5,647
Northeaſt do.	do.	6,	10,525
Southweſt do.	do.	7,	9000
Southweſt do	do.	8,	3,950
Northweſt do.	do.	8,	6,250
Southeaſt do.	do.	9,	6,250
Southeaſt do.	do.	10,	9,000
Northweſt do.	do.	10,	10,475
			70,521

Theſe lands are rapidly encreaſing in valu, large ſettlements are already made in ſeveral of the townſhips; the goodneſs of ſoil, and the advantages in point of ſituation being ſo well known, render any further deſcription unneceſſary. A map of the tracts and conditions of ſale may be ſeen at No. 10, Queen ſtreet, New-York.

April 10 tuth&st14M

Juſt Imported,

In the ſhip Abigail, Captain Horton, from St Peterſburgh in Ruſſia, and now landing at Ruſſell's wharf,

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETINGS,
RAVENS DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,

And for ſale at the ſtores of the ſubſcriber in Walnut ſtreet, No. 22.

John Donnaldſon.

April 4. d1w w&s1

The annual election

FOR

Directors and a Treaſurer

OF THE

Library Company of Philadelphia,

WILL be held at the LIBRARY, in Fifth ſtreet, on Monday the fifth of May next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the treaſurer will attend to receive the annual payments.

As there are ſeveral ſhares on which fines are due, the owners of them, or their repreſentatives, are hereby notified, that they will be forfeited, agreeably to the laws of the Company, unleſs the ſaid arrears are paid off on the fifth day of May, or within ten days after.

By Order of the Directors.

BENJAMIN R. MORGAN, Secretary

April 7. m&w5th May.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Old Liſbon Wine of a

ſuperior quality in pipes, imported in the ſhip Wilmington.

OLD SHERRY WINE of the firſt quality in quarter caſks, imported in the brig Nancy capt. Gwin, from Cadiz.

SHELLED ALMONDS and a few kegs of RAISINS, imported in ditto.

Particular TENERIFFE WINES, in pipes hhds. and quarter caſks, imported in the ſhip Thomas, capt. Skinner.

A few quarter caſks of old particular bill of exchange MADEIRA WINE.

George Meade,

Who has alſo, juſt arrived and for ſale

A SMALL CARGO OF

Liſbon Salt.

A quantity of empty BAGS for ſale.

April 5. d1w w&s1m.

JAMES LEACH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, That from the encouragement he has received, from ſeveral reſpectable Gentlemen, he is induced once more, to embark in the PAPER LINE—and would offer his ſervices to all thoſe Gentlemen, who can place confidence in him; and he aſſures thoſe who employ him, that their confidence ſhall not be miſplaced;—but it ſhall be his conſtant endeavor, to pay the ſtricteſt attention to their beſt intereſt, in all negociations whatever. He has taken the Chamber in *State-Street*, over Mr. *David Townſend*, Watch Maker's Shop.——Where PUBLIC SECURITIES, of all kinds, are bought and ſold; and where Commiſſion Buſineſs of all kinds, will be tranſacted on reaſonable terms. HOUSES and VESSELS will be conſtantly expoſed for ſale, on commiſſion.

*** Caſh paid for Salem, Providence, Portſmouth BILLS

N. B. *If any Gentleman in Philadelphia, or New-York, has any Buſineſs to tranſact at Boſton, in Paper Negociations, he will be happy to be employed on commiſſion.*

Boſton, Jan. 24, 1794. mw&ftf

IMPORTED

From London, Dublin, and Glaſgow,

And now for ſale,

By MATHEW CAREY,

No. 118, *Market-ſtreet,*

A Large and Valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

NEW Annual Regiſter for 1792
European Magazine for the firſt ſix months of 1793
Gibbons decline and fall of the Roman Empire
Memoirs of the Manchester ſociety, 3 vols.
Prieſtly on matter and ſpirit
on chriſtianity
Diſney's life of Dr. Jortin
D'Anville's ancient geography
Memoirs of Guy-Joli
Variety, a collection of eſſays
King of Pruſſia's works
Calm obſerver—by Mackintoſh
Ruſſell's ancient and modern Europe
Langhorne's Plutarch
Elegant extracts, ſuperbly gilt
Elegant extracts of natural hiſtory
Saugnier and Briſſon's voyage
Rochon's voyage to Madagaſcar
Townſend's travels in Spain
Taſſo's Jeruſalem delivered
Smellie's tranſlation of Buffon
Berwick's hiſtory of quadrupeds
Buffon abridged
Hiſtory of birds
Philips's hiſtory of inland navigation
Hooper's rational recreations
Hiſtory of France, in 3 vols.
Curioſities of literature, 3 vols.
Whitaker's defence of queen Mary
Sheridan's dictionary, 2 vols.
Dow's hiſtory of Hindoſtan
Sketches of the Hindoos
Key to polite literature.
Imlay's deſcription of Kentucky
Preſent ſtate of Nova-Scotia
Preſent ſtate of Hudſon's Bay
Preſton on maſonry
Lavater on phyſiognomy, abridged
Zimmerman's ſurvey
Murphy's life of Dr. Johnſon
Necker on executive power
Kiſſes of Secundus
Gallery of portraits
Volney's ruins of empires
——— Travels
Vaillaint's travels, with ſuperb engravings
Downman's infancy
Adair's hiſtory of American Indians
Benington on materialiſm and immaterialiſm
Berchold's advice to patriotic travellers
Builder's magazine
Complete farmer
Chandon's life of Voltaire
De Non's travels
Franklin's life and works
Grozier's deſcription of China
Murphy's tranſlation of Tacitus
Godwin on political juſtice
Gazetteer of France, 3 vols.
Helvetius on man
Kaimes's ſketches of the hiſtory of man
Liberal opinions, or the hiſtory of Benignus
Mawe's gardener's dictionary
Noble's memoirs of the Cromwell family
Playhouſe dictionary
Reveries of ſolitude
Smith's theory of moral ſentiments
Stackhouſe's hiſtory of the bible
Watſon's life of Philip IId. & IIId.
Wonders of nature and art, 6 vols.
Wanley's wonders of the little world, called man
Watts on the prevention of diſeaſes
Moore's journal in France
Cox's travels into Denmark, Ruſſia, Poland, &c.
Cox's travels into Switzerland
Rabant's hiſtory of the French revolution
Life of Lord Chatham
Mallet's northern antiquities
Motherby's medical dictionary
Grigg's advice to females
Hamilton's outlines of the practice of midwifery
Manning's practice of phyſic
Cleghorn's diſeaſes of Minorca
Innes on the muſcles
Pott's works
Fourcroy's chemiſtry
Armſtrong on diſeaſes of children
Quincy's diſpenſatory
Edinburgh diſpenſatory
Lewis's diſpenſatory
Ryan on the aſthma
Robertſon's treatiſe on fevers
Lee's botany,
Leake on the viſcera
Leake on diſeaſes of women
Nicholſon's chemiſtry
Gardiner on the animal economy
Lewis's Materia Medica
Fordyce on digeſtion
Withering on the fox glove
Lind on the diſeaſes of heat
Monro on diſeaſes of armies
Haller's phyſiology
Spalanzane's diſſertations
London practice of phyſic
Bell's ſurgery
Chaptal's chemiſtry. d

Juſt Imported,

In the Ship *Edward*, Capt. *Crandon*, from St. Peterſburg in Ruſſia,

And now landing at South-ſtreet Wharf, viz.

HEMP,
BAR IRON,
RUSSIA SHEETING,
RAVEN's DUCK,
RUSSIA DUCK,
HOG's BRISTLES.

AND FOR SALE BY

John Donnaldſon,

No. 22, Walnut-ſtreet.

March 4, 1794. d1w3tawtf

TO BE SOLD,

And entered upon the firſt of May,

The noted Eſtate, called

Johnſon Hall:

Lying in the Mohawk country, ſtate of New York, formerly the ſeat of Sir William Johnſon, containing about ſeven hundred acres of land, which is of the very beſt quality; together with the ſtock, and farming utenſils. The buildings are large and convenient, and fit for a gentleman's ſeat. The payments will be made eaſy, on good ſecurity. For further particulars enquire of George Metcalf, Eſq. on the premiſes, of Silas Talbot, Eſq. at Philadelphia, of Samuel Ward and Brothers, in New York, or of the ſubſcriber in Providence.

Jabez Bowen.

Philad. March 26 mw&s1m

The Ground Plan

OF THE

City and Suburbs

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

TAKEN FROM ACTUAL SURVEY.

IT is with pleaſure that the publiſher has to inform his ſubſcribers and the public in general, that the plate is now under the hands of the engraver, and in greater forwardneſs than was at firſt contemplated. At the ſame time he begs leave to remind them, that ſubſcription papers are ſtill open at moſt of the noted book-ſtores in the city; and that he hopes from the whole of them to be enabled to form ſuch a reſpectable catalogue of names, as will do a credit to the work, as well as afford a reaſonable encouragement to the undertaker.

Thoſe who are deſirous of further information are requeſted to call on

Benjamin Davies,

No. 68, Market ſtreet.

April 14. m&thf

STATE OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

In the Houſe of Repreſentatives,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

WHEREAS the Commiſſioners of public Accounts, have reported, that they cannot proceed to the inveſtigation of the Treaſury Accounts, reſpecting ſpecial Indents, without knowing the outſtanding amount thereof in circulation:—Therefore,

Reſolved, That all holders of ſpecial Indents be directed, and required, on or before the firſt day of November next, to deliver the ſpecial Indents in their poſſeſſion to one or other of the Commiſſioners of the Treaſury, who are to give receipts for the ſame, and to report to the Commiſſioners on public accounts, on or before the tenth day of November next, the amount by them reſpectively received, and alſo to the Legiſlature, at their meeting in November next. and that all ſpecial Indents not rendered into the Treaſury as above, on or before the firſt day of November next, ſhall be, and the ſame are hereby barred.

Reſolved, That public notice of this reſolution be given in the ſeveral Gazettes in this State, once every three weeks, until the firſt day of November next. And that the Delegates of this State in the Congreſs of the United States, be requeſted to cauſe this reſolution to be publiſhed in one or more papers in the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and that proviſion will be made for the expences attending ſuch publication.

Ordered, That the reſolution be ſent to the Senate for their concurrence.

By order of the Houſe,

JOHN SANFORD DART, *C. H. R.*

In the SENATE,

DECEMBER 21ſt, 1793.

Reſolved. That this Houſe do concur with the Houſe of Repreſentatives in the foregoing reſolutions.

Ordered, That the reſolutions be ſent to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

by order of the Senate,

FELIX WARLEY, Clerk.

tuthNov

Lately Publiſhed.

SOLD BY

Thomas Dobſon,

No. 41, SOUTH SECOND-STREET:

THE Hiſtory of New-Hampſhire, from the Diſcovery of the River Piſcataqua—by *Jeremiah Belknap*, D. D. 3 Vols. Price in Boards, 4 1-2 Dollars.

The Forreſter, an American Fable, being a Sequel to the Hiſtory of John Bull the Clothier. Price, 75 Cents.

A Diſcourſe, intended to commemorate the Diſcovery of America by Chriſtopher Columbus; delivered at the requeſt of the Hiſtorical Society in Maſſachuſetts, October 23d, 1792, being the completion of the Third Century, ſince that memorable event. To which are added, Four Diſſertations, connected with the ſubject—By the ſame author. Price, 50 Cents.

March 17. tuth&s3w

St. Domingo Sufferers.

THOSE perſons who undertook to collect the ſubſcription made for the relief of the above unfortunate perſons, are requeſted to complete their returns, where they have, not already done it, and to deliver the ſame with any balance they may hold, into the funds of the Treaſurer, who will receive any ſubſcription which remains uncollected, or any freſh donation. It is hoped inſtant attention will be paid to this notice, to enable the committee of diſtribution to cloſe their accounts and give further relief to a number of thoſe perſons ſtill remaining here, whoſe ſituation is truly diſtreſſing.

By order of the committee of diſtribution,

Robert Smith, Treaſurer.

P. S. It is requeſted the different Printers will for a few days, publiſh the above.

A FEW BARRELS OF

POTATOES,

Well picked, out of a very large quantity—

AND A FEW

Tierces of Rice,

FOR SALE BY

Louis Oſmont,

No. 117, north Second ſtreet.

April 17. dtf

To be Let,

For Merchants Compting Houſes or Public Offices,

Two brick 3 ſtory Houſes,

HAVING 6 rooms in each, with fire places beſide garrets, ſituate on the ſouth weſterly ſide of Dock ſtreet, between Pear and Walnut ſtreets. Enquire of

BENJAMIN W. MORRIS.

April 17. tuth&stf

Treaſury Department,

Revenue Office, April 16th, 1794.

Communications by poſt or

otherwiſe. will be received by way of information at the Office of the Commiſſioner of the Revenue from perſons willing to ſupply iron Cannon, Cannon Ball, and Shells, for the fortifications and Ships of War. The fitneſs of the metal for cannon, and the capacity of the founders in ſmelting, in preparing and mixing the metal, and in caſting and boring the cannon (which are to be caſt *ſolidly*) will require to be particularly ſtated.

Similar communications will alſo be received from any perſons willing to ſupply live oak and red cedar timber for the conſtruction of the ſhips of war. Different plans of procuring and ſupplying the ſame may be propoſed. The convenience of the ſituation in regard to navigation, and the ſtate of the timber whether already fallen or hereafter to be cut, will require to be noticed.

All the neceſſary particulars in regard to the ſeveral articles which are wanted, will be ſpecified in contracts intended to be grounded in part on the information, which is hereby ſought.

April 17. tot1&s2w.

Louis Oſmont,

Has removed from No. 40, north Third ſtreet, to No. 117, north Second ſtreet, between Arch and Race ſtreets, in thoſe ſtores lately occupied by Mr. Starman, oppoſite to Meſſrs J. W. and W. Gibbs, where he keeps his Wholeſale Warehouſe, for the ſale of all ſorts of GOODS, and the tranſaction of all commiſſion Buſineſs. and

Has now for Sale,

White ſilk ſtockings,

High dreſſed Engliſh faſhion

A box of French pomatum

Hanging Paper of the beſt patterns and colours

A few pieces of Long Lawns

An invoice of Sattin Cloaks, which on account of the ſeaſon will be ſold low and at a long credit

Champaign Wine 6 years old

A few pipes Liſbon Wine

Do. do. Port Wine

Do. do. Madeira

Some Calcavella Wine

Burgundy Wine and Claret.

April 17. dtf

PIRACY!

☞ THE ſchooner DELIGHT, the property of Manuel Antonio Martin, of the Iſland of Bona Viſta, was on the 18th of October laſt, while lying at anchor in the road of that Iſland, forcibly entered and carried off by JOHN DUNHAM, JOHN MURRAY, a man by the name of DODGE, and one other perſon, name unknown.—This veſſel was ſold to M. A. Martin, by William M'Neill, who came to Bona Viſta in her, from Madeira.—She was built in the county of Matthews, ſtate of Virginia, and was regiſtered at New-York, the 16th April, 1793—Her name was painted on her ſtern—Her dimenſions as follows: 56 feet 6 inches keel, 16 feet 6 inches beam, hold 6 feet 2 inches, her burthen 54 tons.

At the time of their entering the veſſel, there was a black man on board by the name of Balthazer, whom they carried off with them. John Dunham was mate of the veſſel under Capt. M'Neill, prior to the ſale of her, and the other perſons were mariners. Dunham is a married man, and has a family at Nantucket.

The cargo of the veſſel conſiſted of the following articles.—2 caſes containing 74 pieces Linen; caſe Wine-Glaſſes; 1 bale containing 9 pieces Broadcloth; 1 do. 9 do. 79 pieces Cotton, (needle worked)—33 do. do inferior, 2 moys of Salt; ſhe had ſeven ſmall arms and ſome piſtols.

If any perſon can give any information of this veſſel, or any part of the property, ſo that it can be recovered, or the offenders brought to juſtice, they are requeſted to inform Meſſrs. JOSEPH ANTHONY and SON, Philadelphia; MURRAY and MUMFORD, New-York; CLARK and NIGHTINGALE, Providence; or HEAD and AMORY, Boſton.

March 17. d1w.

PHILADELPHIA:

PRINTED BY JOHN FENNO, No 3, South Fourth-Street.